

# The Washington Times

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## WAR IS DECLARED.

Germany has declared war against Russia. The tension and uncertainty that have distracted the whole world for a week have brought the end that seemed all but inevitable from the day of Austria's strange attack on Serbian national self-respect.

It is a fearful responsibility that the rulers of Europe are assuming; but it must not be imagined that the responsibility is on the cabinets, the premiers, the war offices, and the sovereigns of this moment.

Europe has been building for this calamity for decades. It has urged, with every addition of an army corps or a battleship to national armaments, that these were the safeguards of peace rather than the instruments of war. Of course, they were never anything of the kind. The very existence of such military establishments, the spectacle of vast forces constantly under arms, the tramp of armies, the martial atmosphere, have all been daily and hourly incitements to the warlike spirit that now flames all over Europe.

The very fact of these stupendous preparations has served to prepare the minds of the people for the thing that, viewing these establishments, they could not but consider inevitable. Considering it inevitable, feeling constantly heavier and heavier the burdens that preparedness imposed, they chafed for the test and the issue. The hour for the test had come.

France fully expects to be the next nation drawn into the maelstrom. For her to keep out would be well-nigh miraculous. After that, only the processes of events will tell. Italy and Britain want to remain neutral. But their circumstances and obligations do not augur for their neutrality. Britain has not the record of keeping out of continental wars. It is not possible for her to view cheerfully the possibility of Germany absorbing the low countries and further strengthening her power on the Continent; and that is what may fairly be expected in a war in which Germany and Austria face Russia and France.

## THE RATE DECISION.

There was nothing sacred about the figure of 5 per cent, which measured the advance in rates that the railroads asked from the Interstate Commerce Commission. They might have asked 6 or 7 or 10 per cent, and argued that that figure represented the exact measure of their necessities. It is plain, too, that the same rule could not possibly have equal application to all the fifty-two roads involved in the consideration.

The commission has granted certain concessions to the roads in the territory between the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line on the east, and the Mississippi river on the west, bounded by the Ohio on the south. It will be impossible to know just how this compromise would have been received under normal conditions. There will be no stock exchange market tomorrow, to give reflex of the sentiments of investors; and it is just as well. The decision that has come down is just about what has been forecast for several weeks; just about what the railroads have come to expect. At least, it gives them some comfort, because it recognizes the disposition of the regulatory power to make concessions when the need is proved. It is not a flat denial, such as answered the appeal for more revenue in 1911. European markets would almost certainly have regarded the present decision as a defeat for the railroads, and would have sacrificed

more American securities, if there had been any European markets. But there is none. Other and vastly more potent causes have driven foreign investors to sacrifice their American holdings without reference to this incident. Prices have been pushed down to such a figure that, with the present demonstration of governmental willingness to grant even a part of the request of the railroads, the securities of the railroads might fairly be expected to take an upward turn when the exchanges are reopened. European liquidation has forced them down farther than would have been possible if there had been no war scare, and, if the only factor considered had been the rate decision. Now comes the rate decision, in part favorable to the roads. Logically, while that decision might have depressed securities from their level of a fortnight ago, it might well be expected to buoy them up from their present level.

But all this leaves out of consideration the effect that the European crisis will have from this time forward. Whatever the decision, however favorable to the railroads, Europe would have continued its rush to sell. Americans may reasonably see in the decision, and in the prospect of a great business in the next year, reason for supporting the market when there is once more a market.

## THE PART OF ITALY.

All too little attention is being given, in the discussion of the war situation, to the attitude of Italy. Reports come from Rome that that country will undertake to remain neutral. Just how it can honorably do so will not be understood, because the world does not know the exact terms of the Triple Alliance. Perhaps there is a saving clause under which Italy can stay out. There is little doubt that she will do so if possible.

Italy and Great Britain have been drawn close together in the last fifteen years. They are understood to have a pretty intimate understanding. As affairs have now developed, Italy has nothing to gain by standing with her allies, and much to lose. Britain, on the other hand, has everything to gain through a victory for the Triple Entente. Italy would be well-nigh crushed by the burden of participating in the war. If the Triple Alliance should win, Italy would have the poor satisfaction of seeing Austria planted more firmly than ever on the Adriatic, a menace to Italy's primacy in the Mediterranean. If the alliance should lose, Italy would be a severe sufferer, because she would have won the enmity of both France and Great Britain, and their naval power would utterly overshadow Italy's. The Italian navy is utterly inadequate to cope with that of France, and the French fleet would doubtless be assigned to Mediterranean service while the British would look after the German coastline and fleet.

These and other considerations give probability to the story that Italy earnestly desires to remain neutral. Should she do so, the whole situation would be changed. Indeed, it is yet within the possibilities that the decision for war or peace may turn on the attitude of Rome. Austria and Germany, deserted by Italy, would be much weakened. There are reports that Austria has indicated a possible willingness even yet to cease her hostilities in Serbia and mediate her grievances against that country. Not at all unlikely, this new disposition toward peace may have been inspired by realization of the danger of Italy dropping away from the alliance.

In the event of a long war, Italy's effort to remain neutral would be almost impossible; and if once drawn in after she had deserted the alliance, she would be most likely to appear on the other side.

It would be quite unsafe to regard Italy as a negligible factor. Her African colonial wars, in Abyssinia and in Morocco, have not indeed given her much impression of her military efficiency. But the fact remains that she is a great, rich, and populous country, with a war-footing army that on paper vastly exceeds that of Austria. The disasters that marked her attack on Abyssinia a few years ago do not look so disgraceful when it is recalled that Russia fell before Japan, that Britain was shaken to its very foundations of power in fighting the Boers, that Germany in Africa sustained years of desperate fighting with the native populations before her pretensions there could be securely established. No European colonializing power can claim a record of uninterrupted successes in colonial enterprise.

If Italy shall find a way to remain neutral, on the ground that she is not obligated to join her allies save for mutual defense, and that in this case that have been the aggressors, then the question arises whether Great Britain would find in this Italian action an excuse for withholding the British hand. That must be regarded as among the strong possibilities.

Britain's position is peculiarly dif-

icult. She has her naval power concentrated largely in the North Sea; doubtless closely in touch with the German battle fleet. But if the Germans withdraw their fleet inside the fortified and mined harbors, the British will hardly go in after it; and there would be presented the spectacle of the huge naval power of Britain, practically neutralized by the necessity to maintain that blockade of a very much less power that at the same time could not be attacked and destroyed. The Germans may be expected to play a safe game on the water, and a vigorously offensive one on land. They will strike with all the power of their wonderful war machine, and aim to make the conflict short and decisive, as they did in 1870.

If the German fleet could be expected to come out and fight, Britain might well see the grand opportunity to deliver a crushing blow that would for another generation end the danger of German rivalry on sea and in world commerce. But Germany has no plan to expose herself where she is weakest. Her merchant marine is held in secure ports all over the world; her naval vessels are staying close to the protection of harbor works.

France cannot desert Russia, under the terms of their alliance. Germany cannot desert Austria. But there is the strong possibility that Italy on one side and Britain on the other may agree to cancel each other out of the equation, and let it be a war of two powers against two.

## BOY, 12 YEARS OLD, WALKS ON ALL FOURS

Alabama Child Presents an Unusual Case of Possible Reversion of Type.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—A case of a possible reversion to type is that of Thomas Armstrong, a twelve-year-old boy of Bangor, Ala. Upon the death of his father he was thrown on the community and sent to the associated charities in Birmingham, then turned over to the juvenile court, which in turn transferred him to a leading physician. The medical profession here is using the boy as an anthropological study. Young Armstrong has never learned to walk erect, but goes on "all fours." He is physically strong and can run as fast as the average boy. His body and limbs are normally formed and developed. His arms are slightly longer than normal, presumably as a result of use in all-four walking. It has always seemed natural for him to walk that way.

When he was a little child his mother died. His father married again, but day after day, and the boy had to shift for himself. From habit and usage he can place his hands on the ground with his body in a horizontal position. He says his back and shoulders never get tired from long walks. The boy's mental development has been slow, but the physician who has him in charge believes that in six months he will be able to walk like other boys. He is being trained in that direction and has made some progress. He is gradually developing mentally as well.

Physicians are studying the case with exceptional interest in the belief that valuable anthropological and medical information may be obtained from his treatment.

For ten years the boy has traveled on all fours, and can walk for miles at a time and keep up with the other boys.

## ROCKVILLE.

The Rev. Samuel R. White officiated at the marriage yesterday of Miss Ella B. Mussett, eighteen, and Charles E. Smith, twenty-two, both of Washington.

The program for the third annual Coleville horse and colt show, to be held August 12, has been issued. It shows thirty classes and prizes, aggregating \$19,000 and eight silver cups. Four races also are on the program. The officers are: President, Benton G. Ray; vice president, Dr. William T. Brown; secretary, Frank L. Hewitt; treasurer, J. Fawcett; manager, George F. Bonifant.

The annual meeting of the Montgomery County Anti-Saloon League will be held at Washington Grove, Thursday.

Sheriff Peyton Whalen is waging a warfare on "speakeasies." He has arrested following on charges of violating the local option law: Mary Ricks, of Norbeck, who, however, was acquitted; George Wallace and Horace E. Groomes, a merchant at Mt. Zion.

A junior chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has been organized by boys of Christ Episcopal Church at Kensington. The officers are: President, Herbert A. Filer; vice president, Hubert Chappell; secretary, Gordon Chance; treasurer, Wilfred Andrews.

The Commissioners have given notice they will enforce the law, requiring owners of property along public roads to cut and remove all brush, briars, and weeds growing in front of their property.

Dr. and Mrs. William L. Lewis, of Kensington, have been at Ocean View, Va., for a few days.

Mrs. Cooke D. Luckett has returned home after spending several weeks visiting her son, Daininger G. Luckett, in New York.

Miss Mary Almonney, and Mrs. Herbert Diamond, of Galveston, have joined friends at Indian River, Del.

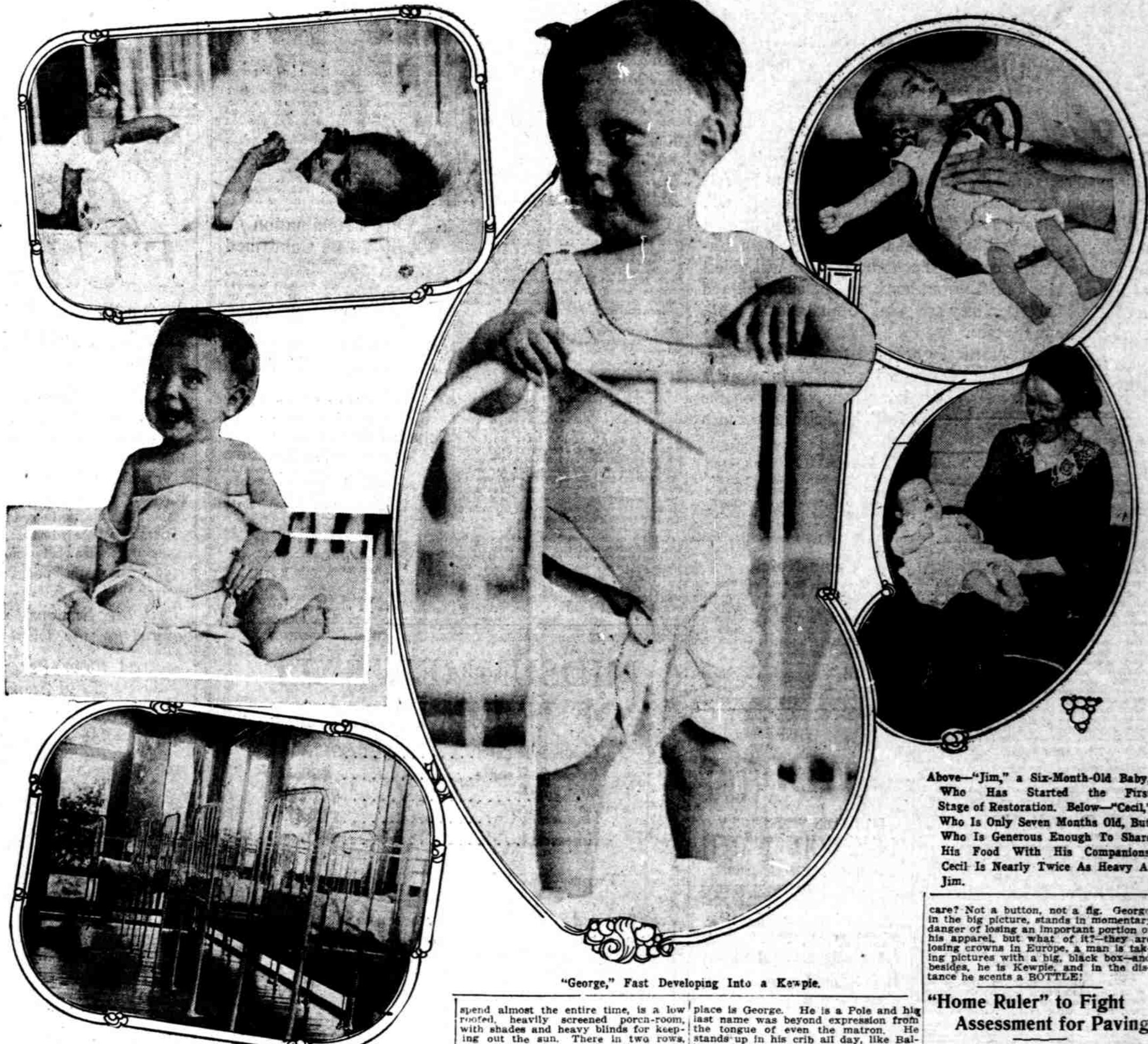
Mrs. William E. Morgan and daughter, Miss Lillian, are at Atlantic City.

Prof. William P. Hay, of Kensington, is at Beaufort, N. C.

James Anderson, Jr., engaged in engineering work in the South, is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Bernardine Means, county nurse of the Montgomery County Social Service League, has returned to Rockville after spending July in West Virginia.

# Making Kewpie Babies Out at Camp Good Will Farm Still Has Room for Other Sick Children



PHOTOS BY TAYLOR STUDIO  
Above—"Bob," Who Has Just Entered the Camp For Treatment. Below—A Corner of the Nursery. Inset Shows "Edward," One of the Patients.

Remarkable Work Is Being Accomplished by Scientific Feeding and Loving Care by the Nurses.

By FLORENCE E. YODER.

The Bottle-Tree blossomed by night and by day. Heigh-ho for Wink-a-way land, And Bottle-Tree fruit (as I've heard people say) Makes babies of Bottle-Tree babies expand! And that is a trick I would fain understand! Heigh-ho for a bottle today!

Rose Cecil O'Neill may have known how to draw the Kewpies, but Eugene Field surely, by virtue of the third and fourth lines of that verse, shows that he had the original recipe for them.

Out where they make Kewpies out of sick babies (satisfaction guaranteed) at the Baby Farm at Camp Good Will, they must have had this precious recipe stowed away some where. I know positively that they have plenty of Bottle-Tree fruit, for although I did not see the tree itself, I saw an imposing army of the "delicious repast" in an ice box in the diet kitchen.

## "Kill the Fly and Save the Children," New Slogan

The playgrounds of the District will be unpleasant places for flies to congregate if the efforts of the children of the Phillips School playgrounds are followed by the youngsters who patronize the other recreation spots.

Phillips playground children are opposed to the fly. They are pitted against the germ-carrying insect as a unit, and their example is one for other children in the District to emulate.

The fly-fighting youngsters of the Phillips playgrounds were given encouragement in their efforts to eliminate the fly from the District by Dr. Marie B. Lucas, who addressed the children yesterday.

The diseases transmitted by the

pests were enumerated by the speaker, and the ease with which the total crop could be reduced and the present fly population decreased was referred to. The growing need of playgrounds to aid in the physical, mental, and moral development of children was spoken of, but emphasis was placed on the matter of eliminating the fly, an insect which was characterized as a destroyer of human life.

The District health officers have placed in the playgrounds posters showing the deadly effect of the fly, and reports of activity of youngsters are coming to the department daily.

"KILL THE FLY AND SAVE THE CHILDREN" is the slogan of the Health Department.

spend almost the entire time, is a low rooted, heavily screened, porch-room, with shades and heavy blinds for keeping out the sun. There in two rows, sixteen cribs stand in imposing array, and many small pink toes are upheld in abandon to catch the cool breezes. And it is cool out there.

George, the young man with the smile which shows his two teeth to such good advantage, came to the baby farm a living skeleton, nearly dead from pneumonia. He was swathed in cottons and blankets (because he had a cough, you see) and had a temperature of 105. He came into the camp at night, was given merely a cool face and light covering, and when morning came, the crisis was passed and his temperature was normal. He is now fast qualifying for the real Kewpie stage, for his disposition is so sweet, and his small stomach so round that it would be madness to try and hide it.

Nearly is the sickest baby of all. His name is Bob, but just now he doesn't care. He lies on his back all day long, clasping and unclasping his thin hands like an old man, with one leg crossed up wearily over his knee. But they tell me that he was better than he had been.

Room For Three More.

Accommodation for sixteen babies may be had at the baby farm, but at present there are only thirteen visitors. "I wish that the place were filled to overflowing, and that there was a waiting list of babies who wanted to come," says George, who is in charge. "We have everything that heart could desire to give the sick babies of this city a fair chance. We have a resident physician, two nurses, and one wet nurse. We want the mother with the babies, who did not seem to thrive on the bottle. In every case that it is possible we want the mother with the babies, but it is rarely the case that we can get them."

"Once a week, however, the mothers come out to visit their children, and then, indeed, we have at first a sorry time. The babies are none of them over two years of age, and many times do not remember. It takes perhaps several hours, but when recognition does come, what a going and coming and talk about it that there is!"

"The Baby Farm has been in existence three years, and in that time has done much more than merely care for the sick mothers and babies who happen to have been sent here for the period allowed. For the work which we strive to do is constructive and the instructions which we give the mothers on the days which they come to visit are worth their weight in gold. During the winter we do not lose track of our summer boarders, but know the history of each one as we follow the wee child up and see that he gets the right diet."

"Any child can be admitted to the home if it is white, under the age of two years, and HAS NO CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. Assist the scientist draw the line. Either Camp Good Will may be called directly or the application made through the Associated Charities or any of the welfare stations in the District. Or any visiting physician or nurse can tell us of any case reported to them."

Cecil, the Generous.

Behold Cecil! He tells not, neither does he spin, and he is NOT a sick baby, but he stays at the camp just the same. For Cecil is the boy beautiful and although only seven weeks old, he is so fat and so well that he does not need his mother's milk any more.

In an ecstasy of generous self denial, he firmly grasps his bottle and gurgles for joy, while two other babies, unable to stomach the bottle milk, nurse where he has no first rights!

Although he was awakened out of a sound sleep to have his picture taken, he nobly withstood the desire to cry, and only opened and closed his mouth in a succession of futile attempts.

But the crowning joy of the whole

place is George. He is a Pole and his last name was beyond expression from the tongue of even the matron. He stands up in his crib all day, like Balboa viewing the Pacific, thoughtful, grave, and with a world of peace out of trouble in his deep-set blue eyes.

Just a short time before he was torn his father, who was working on the construction of a building, fell and injured his back so badly that he was made a cripple for life. Shortly afterward George was born in the Florence Crittenton Home, and as soon as the mother was able, she began making trips from the home to the hospital.

When she was able to get about, and the husband could be brought home, she went out to work in a department store. And that sick man with the crushed spine TOOK CARE OF THE BABY.

How he did it, they do not know, but he did. Although graver troubles were kept away through his care, lack of the proper kind of food finally made George ill, and with the opening of the baby camp, he was taken away.

He is the best specimen at the farm today.

Bob and His Future.

Bob, the very sick baby, will be put into a home, when he comes away from the farm in the fall. And thereby hangs a tale.

"But if they are going to have an end such as that," she said, "and go merely into some institution, what is the use of trying so hard to save them at all?"

There are still such people left in the world, despite the fact that we are civilized and striving to reach even a higher plane.

The one thing, and only thing, that keeps people from being savages, is the fact that we no longer kill the weak. The fact that we have gray matter and reasoning power, and are not animals, is shown only through such acts. The inevitable struggle of the survival of the fittest no longer begins with birth and the cradle.

It is now placed at a much later age, and the child who is unfairly handicapped at birth is given a chance, in all justice, to compete when his powers are more fully developed.

The Baby Farm is a hallmark of our civilization. That in itself is the meaning of civilization.

But in the meantime—do the babies

Above—"Jim," a Six-Month-Old Baby, Who Has Started the First Stage of Restoration. Below—"Cecil," Who Is Only Seven Months Old, But Who Is Generous Enough To Share His Food With His Companions. Cecil Is Nearly Twice As Heavy As Jim.

care? Not a button, not a fig. George, in the big picture, stands in momentary danger of losing an important portion of his apparel, but what of it?—they are losing crowns in Europe. A man is taking pictures with a big black box—and besides, he is Kewpie, and in the distance he accents a BOTTLE!

## "Home Ruler" to Fight Assessment for Paving

On the ground that the Board of Commissioners is illegally constituted by reason of the decision in the Newman suit, Jesse L. Heiskell, one of the members of the "home rule committee," has served notice on the Commissioners that he will fight any levying of assessments against him for street repairs as provided by the Board amendment.

Mr. Heiskell in a letter of protest to the Commissioners says that he and other property owners would be assessed at \$10 per lineal foot if Twenty-first street, between New Hampshire and Massachusetts avenues are resurfaced. He declares this roadway does not need resurfacing, but can be put in good condition with minor repairs.

## Leiter Yacht Reaches West Coast of Mexico

The yacht Niagara, bearing Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter and party, has reached Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, from Honolulu, according to advices received by friends in this city, and will go through the Panama canal late August, and thence to New York and later to the international yacht races.

Col. John R. Williams, Mrs. Leiter's father, and his daughter, Mrs. William F. McCombs, will sail from New York August 1 and will join the yacht at Panama for the trip through the canal.

## Delavan's Comet To Be In Range This Month

Washington star-gazers will be privileged to see Delavan's comet this month. Hidden by the sun's rays since April, the phenomena has been beyond telescopic observation, but it is now near Theta Auriga, and is the center of astronomical interest here. The comet will remain in Auriga until mid-August, where it will enter Lynx. It will then be above the horizon all night, but the best time for observation will be two or three hours before sunrise.

## WAR QUESTION BOX

Who is the premier of Austria-Hungary?

Count Leopold Berchtold, the foreign minister, who probably has had more to do than any other one man, with the possible exception of Francis Joseph himself, with precipitating the crisis which is shaking all Europe. Count Berchtold assumed the portfolio of foreign affairs at Vienna on the retirement of Count von Aehrenthal, who put through the act of annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had led to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne.

When Berchtold assumed office, Serbia was clamoring for the undoing of that which had been accomplished by the decree of annexation. Then came the Balkan war in 1912, when the formation of the Balkan alliance and the utter defeat of Turkey were events which caught Berchtold napping. His next move

was to break up the Balkan League by stimulating the land lust of Greece and Serbia, with Montenegro, their ally, and turning them against Bulgaria.

In the judicial inquiry which followed the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, Berchtold demonstrated that Serbian officials, civil and military, had been involved in the events that led to the assassination. Surveying the international situation, and finding Russia involved in a big strike, France in a political turmoil, and Great Britain with an Ulster crisis, he deemed it the time to strike at Serbia while the three members of the triple entente were through Russia, would be involved with Serbia, would be busy at home.

Berchtold realizes that he has challenged the whole Slav world, except Bulgaria, and that his quarrel is really with Russia, who has backed Serbia in her attacks upon Austria.